

COUNTING THE COST

Of Wednesday's Bloody Conflict at Virden, Illinois.

FOURTEEN PERSONS KILLED

Among the Ranks of the Striking Miners and within the Stockade of the Chicago-Virde Coal Company, and Twenty-five Were Wounded—The Town Quiet as a Country Churchyard—Military in Possession—Evidence of the Sanguinary Conflict at Climax Trading Company's Store—Have one man held the mob back. Manager Lukins' Story—Superintendent Eyster was too rash—Coroner's Inquest.

VIRDEN, Ill., Oct. 12.—The town is as quiet as a country churchyard today. Two galling guns of the Galesburg battery on the public square and a blue clad infantryman at each corner in the business district, is about the only evidence of yesterday's riot, outside of the O'Neill home, a story-and-a-half cottage. In the front yard of this humble home stands five black-covered coffins, on each of which is a simple plate, engraved with the words "At Rest." Under the lids are the mortal remains of five victims of yesterday's battle at the stockade of the Chicago-Virde Coal Company.

Coroner Hart has impaneled a jury and will endeavor to place the responsibility for the shooting.

Colonel McKnight, of the governor's staff, accompanied by Adjutant General Reese, at midnight visited the stockade of the Chicago-Virde Coal Company, and served formal notice on Manager Lukins, who has been inside the stockade throughout the trouble, that the soldiers would visit the stockade to-day and disarm all inmates. Col. McKnight says that no objections were offered to this proposition. He anticipates no trouble at that point and he expresses his opinion that there will be no further outbreak on the part of either the union miners or guards at the stockade.

Colonel McKnight said that he drove over from his home at Girard last night. On the way he passed numerous squads of miners, returning to their homes in Girard, Mount Olive and neighboring towns. The parties numbered from half a dozen to twenty-five or thirty and in most cases the men were well armed.

While martial law has not been declared, the town is practically under control of the state troops under Capt. Craig, of Battery B, First Illinois Artillery. Upon arrival of the soldiers from Pana two galling guns were taken to the public square, where they commanded the business section. Guards were thrown out and the remainder of the soldiers were quartered in the opera house.

List of Dead and Wounded. The following is a full and corrected list of casualties:

Dead—Edward Walsh, miner, Springfield; Frank Bilyen, miner, Springfield; Albert Smith, miner, Mount Olive; Joseph Kitterly, miner, Mount Olive; Ernest Kautner, miner, Mount Olive; Ed Green, miner, Mount Olive; A. H. Brennan, miner, Girard; Will Harmon, miner, Girard; Joseph Baston, miner, Mount Olive; D. H. Kieles, deputy detective, Chicago; Thomas Preston, deputy, Chicago; A. W. Morgan, deputy, Chicago.

Wounded—Anse Ankel, miner, Mount Olive; Gustav Wiesel, miner, Mount Olive; Ed Upton, miner, Springfield; Thomas Jennings, miner, Springfield; Joseph Halace, miner, Girard; Joseph Punk, miner, Girard, shot in stomach, dangerously; Joseph Shrimp, miner, Mount Olive; John Swan, miner, Virden; Joseph Releker, miner, Virden; Albert Smith, miner, Mount Olive; Bart Tigar, engineer, Chicago & Alton, shot in arm; J. F. Eyster, superintendent company's store, shot and beaten, dangerous; W. A. Clarkson, guard, Leavenworth, Kansas, fatally; Irwin Ryan, negro, shot in head; William Messer, deputy, St. Louis, shot in head; James Palmer, deputy, St. Louis, shot in head and arm; Patrick McNair, deputy, Virden; Henry Grisel, deputy, —; J. J. Snyder, deputy; James Sikes, deputy, Chicago; Thomas Wilder, deputy, Chicago; Thomas McIntyre, deputy, Chicago; J. W. Mooney, deputy, St. Louis; P. J. Hannan, deputy; P. J. Smith, deputy, Chicago.

Evidence of Bloody Battle.

The rear of the Climax Trading Co's store and adjacent buildings bear evidence of the terrific fire that took place yesterday afternoon when J. F. Eyster was the target, springing across the roofs. The plate glass windows in the front of the store are broken. In the rear the building is riddled with bullets and buckshot. All the window panes bear bullet holes and the roof of the coal shed is moved by a charge of buckshot that was fired at Eyster, just as he sprang through the skylight into miners' hall. Gun wads and cartridge shells lie scattered around the rear of the coal shed in the alley. Sixty feet from the rear door of the Climax store stands the covered delivery wagon in which Eyster made the trip to the stockade with physicians yesterday afternoon. A load of buckshot that riddled the rubber curtains, and that was visible in the tongue of the wagon. The tongue is broken off short and the stub end blood stained. It is learned the team of horses was shot and, goaded to madness by the wounds, broke the tongue and ran. They went two blocks and both fell dead. The windows in the store under the miners hall were broken in as the mob dragged Eyster into the street. Aside from this there are no other buildings damaged.

The excitement of yesterday prior to the arrival of the negro train was equalled to-day when it became known that a special train consisting of one box car, three apparently empty coaches and a caboose that passed through here at 5:35 this evening bore two carloads of negroes taken through here to Springfield yesterday. The train went

south and by a clever ruse succeeded in passing through Virden quietly and without interference. A big crowd of miners was at the station, but the militia held them in check.

Not Allowed to Disembark.

When the train stopped at the stockade Captain Fevier, who was in command then, shouted: "Don't allow any one to disembark from that train." The gate was opened and a file of soldiers rushed out on the double quick with fixed bayonets and lined up alongside of the train. General Manager Lukins made a formal request that their employees be allowed to land and enter the stockade. Captain Fevier declined to grant this. Then Mr. Lukins put it in the form of a demand, but the officer replied that he was under orders from Governor Tanner to prevent the disembarking of any negro miners at the works, and he would carry out these instructions. General Manager Lukins protested in vain and the train pulled out, headed south.

By this time the advance guard of strikers gathered at the depot and advanced up the track to within a hundred yards of the stockade. The presence of armed blue coats in the lookout box evidently halted them, as they remained there until the train passed, when they greeted it with waving hats and cheers for Governor Tanner, who they believed had been instrumental in starting the blacks on their homeward journey.

While the streets are practically deserted to-night, there is still a feeling of unrest among the miners, demonstrated by the persistent visits of small groups to the station all during the night. It is felt that an attempt will be made to quietly smuggle the negroes back to town before morning and place them within the stockade. It is stated on the best of authority that President T. C. Loucks, of the Chicago-Virde Coal Company, to-night wired Governor Tanner, saying in substance that these negro miners would most certainly be placed within the stockade. It cannot be learned that the special train has reached East St. Louis, and there is an air of mystery regarding just where it is, but the general accepted theory is that the train was stopped at Plainview, about twenty-five miles south of here, and it is confidently expected that before sunrise an attempt will be made to run the train back to the stockade.

HELD THE MOB BACK.

The President of Virden Miners' Union Accomplishes a Heroic Task.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—A special to the Post Dispatch from Virden, Ill., says: Ed Cahill is the president of the Virden Miners Union, and is thirty-three years old, and he does not look as though he could hold an infuriated band of 1,500 determined men back from wrecking what they considered rightful vengeance. Yet this what he did Wednesday afternoon.

A number of strike leaders were advocating the storming of the stockade after their companions had been killed and wounded. They knew the troops were coming and wanted to destroy the stockade before the soldiers arrived. The mob was already collecting when Cahill appeared among them. He was cool and collected. He told them that if they precipitated the battle this time they would lose all they had gained. They had attained their object of keeping out the colored miners, though the cost was fearful.

"There were fully 300 strange miners in town yesterday," said Cahill. "They were around the stockade. Our men were mainly around the north switch, as we expected the train to stop there, and the trouble, if any occurred, would be there. The deputies on the train began firing. We could only return it."

"I am sorry about that Eyster affair. They used him too roughly. But then, he was the man stationed in the tower at the stockade and killed most of our men. When they saw him they could not restrain themselves. Sheriff Davenport is largely responsible. He sided with the operators and gave them 200 rifles to fight citizens of the state with. We tried our best to get him to stop this trouble and let us have peaceable conference with the negroes, but he refused all peace overtures and did just as Lukins wanted him to. I guess all trouble is over temporarily. Of course, if after the soldiers leave they attempt to import other negroes, I cannot be held responsible."

Manager Lukins' Story.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 12.—A special to the Post Dispatch says. In an interview to-day General Manager Lukins, of the Virden mines, remarked: "The trouble of yesterday was not of our making. The strikers surrounded the stockade. On the east side and south side there must have been at least 1,000 miners. They were in an orchard and were higher than we and they opened fire. Considering the fact that we only had one man killed and six slightly wounded, I consider it a miracle. There were thousands upon thousands of shots fired. The strikers began the firing when the train bearing the miners arrived. In a short time their shots were directed at the train. After it pulled out the strikers turned on us. We returned the shots. I deplore the matter as much as any one. I never supposed such a thing would result when we brought the negroes here."

"In view of the result Manager Lukins," he was asked, "do you expect to import more negroes when the soldiers leave?"

"I do not feel disposed to answer that question. All these stories about us having pot holes and shooting out of the tower are absolutely false," continued Mr. Lukins.

Eyster was Too Rash.

VIRDEN, Ill., Oct. 12.—Latest reports are that J. F. Eyster, superintendent of the Climax Trading Company, the establishment controlled by the Chicago-Virde Coal Company, who was so severely beaten in the scrimmage, has improved slightly. Mr. Eyster is a member of the Knights of Pythias and stands high in the Masonic lodge. He was spirited away from the Buckle hotel during the riot by his fellow Masons and is now in hiding at a private residence. It is thought he will recover.

Mr. Eyster is twenty-seven years old and was born in Pennsylvania, but came here from Kansas City, where he had been engaged in clerical work. But all news men speak highly of him but all are unanimous in saying that he was too rash and if he had heeded the advice of his friends he would not have been molested. Some of the miners claim they were under the impression it was Manager Lukins they were chasing and if Eyster had not shown fight he would have been allowed to escape unhurt.

Coroner's Inquest.

VIRDEN, Ill., Oct. 12.—Coroner Hart impaneled a jury of six to-day and began the inquest. Six union miners were examined. They were unanimous in testifying the first shots were fired from the train yesterday, while the train was about 100 feet south of the station. They claim their men did not return the fire

into the train until the fire reached the stockade. They testified that their men shot into the air until the train came to a stop.

This afternoon all the arms and ammunition of the Chicago Virde Coal Company were confiscated by Captain Fevier, commanding the state militia. There were 135 Springfield rifles and 2,500 rounds of ammunition.

THE GREAT CONCLAVE

Downing to a Close—Louisville of Text Meeting—Election of its Officers.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 12.—At the meeting of the grand encampment of the Knights Templar to-day the officers were elected and Louisville, Ky., was selected as the place where the next convocation is to be held. There was no contest made for any position except for grand junior warden. For the latter there were several candidates developed during the convocation, the most prominently mentioned being Len S. Smith, of Pittsburgh, and Joseph A. Locke, of Portland, Me. The following was the result of the election of officers:

Grand Master, Reuben H. Lloyd, of San Francisco; H. B. Stoddard, of Texas, deputy grand master; G. W. Moulton, grand generalissimo, Chicago; H. W. Rugg, grand captain general, Providence, R. I.; W. B. Mellish, of Ohio, grand senior warden; grand junior warden, Joseph A. Locke, Portland, Me.; grand treasurer, H. W. Lanes, Conn.; grand recorder, William Henry Mayo, of St. Louis.

The committee appointed to canvass the sentiment of the general convocation as to the next meeting place, then reported by recommending Louisville, and the encampment at once proceeded to a vote, which resulted on the first ballot 75 in favor of Louisville and 22 for Milwaukee. The announcement was received with cheers by the friends of Kentucky. It was decided to hold the next convocation on the fourth Tuesday in August, 1901.

At the Louisville headquarters the members are celebrating their success to-night, by entertaining the general public in the most hospitable manner. All day long the railroad depots were crowded with departing knights and to-night fully two-thirds of Pittsburgh's guests are again homeward bound.

While the social programme for tomorrow will represent a continuation of receptions and entertainments for those who have not yet gone away, the time of the grand encampment will be taken up with the question of the revision of the constitution. The matter of selecting Washington, D. C., as the national and permanent home of the Knights Templars of America is expected to come up again and will probably reach a vote. What the result will be, however, no one could be found willing to express an opinion upon.

Templar's New Grand Master.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 12.—The newly elected grand master, Reuben Hedley Lloyd, is one of the best known Masons in the United States. He came to San Francisco when a mere boy. Later he studied law and he is now the head of the law firm of Lloyd & Wood. He first became a Mason in Oriental lodge No. 144 of A. M. of San Francisco, of which lodge he is past master. Mr. Lloyd also is a member of the past masters' association of San Francisco, member royal arch chapter No. 5, San Francisco, past commander of California commandery Knights Templar, No. 1, San Francisco; member 33 Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rites; past grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of California, serving two terms, deputy grand master of the grand encampment Knights Templars of the United States. He is also past grand master of the grand lodge of Odd Fellows of the state of California.

PARIS PEACE COMMISSION

Said to be Struggling with Questions Concerning Cuba.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—The American peace commissioners held their usual session of three hours' duration to-day.

The Temps this evening says:

"We have received from our Madrid correspondent a dispatch dated October 12, asserting that a report was circulated in Madrid on Wednesday, that the commissioners were exclusively occupied with the Cuban question and that the commissions had agreed, except regarding the evacuation by the Spanish troops, the surrender of war material, and the question of the Cuban debt. The respective governments are now examining these questions. Spain is said to be willing to surrender the war material, provided the Americans accord an extension of time for the evacuation, and in spite of the fact that the date on which the Americans will assume the administration of the island is December 1."

"An agreement on the debt question is more difficult, the Americans claiming that the question is irrelevant because the United States is not annexing Cuba."

"It is further affirmed that, failing an agreement between the commissions, this matter will be submitted to arbitration."

The Temps adds that the commissions have prepared memorandum interchanging their views on the clauses of the protocol which are being issued.

ANOTHER FAKE.

Published Report of Walnwright Board a Reporter's Dream.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—The publication of what purported to be the report of the Walnwright board on the parts taken by the respective vessels of the United States fleet in the destruction of Cervera's squadron caused considerable commotion in the navy department. In view of the fact that the report had not reached Washington at the date of the publication, an inquiry was set on foot by the department to ascertain, first, whether the publication was accurate, and second, who was responsible for the discounting involved in the publication of an official report before it had reached the navy department. Commander Walnwright, the head of the board, arrived in Washington yesterday and very promptly disclaimed any knowledge of the publication, stating that he had left instructions that the report was to be transmitted by the recorder, Lieutenant Edward Caphart, to the commander of the North Atlantic station, Commodore Philip. The commodore in answer to an inquiry of the department, returned the following dispatch directed to Captain Crowninshield, chief of the navigation bureau:

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Oct. 12. To Navy Department, Washington.

I saw report of Walnwright board first time to-night. Articles in papers to-day manufactured by a reporter entire, no word of resemblance between the two.

(Signed.) PHILIP.

OFF FOR ST. LOUIS.

The President Leaves Omaha on His Eastward Journey.

MEETS OVATIONS EVERYWHERE

At Glenwood, Iowa, the Chief Executive Touches Upon Two Phases of the late War, Heroism and Humanity—At Council Bluffs The President Descends Upon the Evidence of Prosperity he has Noticed in the Far West, and Rejoices to see that there is no Longer Fevers Over that Section of the Country.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 12.—Another perfect autumn day greeted the President this morning—the morning of his departure from the great exposition city.

The Presidential train left over the Burlington flyer. General Manager Eliot Marshall, of St. Louis, is in the city and completed all arrangements for the trip. The train will make no more stops en route than is absolutely necessary, making a through run to St. Louis, arriving there at an early hour Friday morning. The great reception at St. Louis will take place Friday.

CORNING, Iowa, Oct. 12.—At Corning the President ascended an improvised platform and made a felicitous speech. Addresses were also made by Secretary Gage and Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith.

Phases of the Late War.

RED OAK, Iowa, Oct. 12.—On a special car attached to the Burlington flyer, a committee of St. Louis business men journeyed across Iowa with the Presidential party. Among them were John C. Wilkinson and Richard C. Kerens. The committee was appointed by the business men's league of St. Louis to accompany the President to their city. United States Senator John H. Geer also made the trip through Iowa.

At Glenwood, Iowa, where a great crowd had congregated the President ascended a gaily decorated platform near the station, and said:

"My fellow citizens, I am very glad to meet you and greet you here this morning. I need not say that I like the flag which you carry. Whenever you put that flag in the hands of the boys and girls you put patriotism in their hearts. There are two strong and marked phases in the war with Spain. The one is its heroism and the other humanity. The individual courage of the soldier and the sailor has never been surpassed. Both at Manila and Santiago with Dewey's fleet and Sampson's squadron there were distinguishing exhibitions of personal valor and heroism that thrilled our hearts."

With the land forces at the San Juan hill and El Caney and Manila, so with the marines at Guantanamo. This is the heroic side.

The other is the humanitarian side. The first ship to enter the harbor of Santiago after the surrender of the Spanish forces and army to General Shafter was a ship laden with food and provisions and medicines carrying the Red Cross to the suffering inhabitants of that land. And so all through the war we have mingled with our heroism our splendid and glorious humanity. There was no malice in our conflict, there was no bitterness or resentment connected with it and when it was all over we treated our foe as generously as we could have treated a friend. All this must be inspiring to the American people. We are a great people. We love peace, not war; but when we go to war we send to it the best and bravest of the country, and Iowa in this war, as in the great civil war, contributed her share of patriotic boys to fight the battles of our country. I thank you all and bid you good morning. (Great applause.)

At Malvern the President greeted a large crowd and spoke briefly.

Prosperity and Patriotism.

GLENWOOD, Iowa, Oct. 12.—Just across the river at Council Bluffs, Mr. McKinley again responded to the cheers of a great crowd and said:

"My fellow citizens, I am very much gratified at your reception. I have just come from the great city of the west and have witnessed a wonderful exhibition of your genius and skill and industry as shown at the trans-Mississippi exposition. Nothing has given me greater satisfaction as I have journeyed through the country than to look into the cheerful faces of the people and to be assured from their appearance that despair no longer hangs over the west, but that you are having a fair share of prosperity, and not only that, but you are having a baptism of patriotism in which we all rejoice." (Applause.)

CORNING, Iowa, Oct. 12.—As the train proceeded eastward through Iowa the throngs of people seemed to increase at every point and the applause and enthusiasm for the President never abated. At some points after he had finished speaking, Mr. McKinley presented to the people the members of the cabinet, who are with him, and the chiefs for Secretary Bliss, Gage and Wilson and Postmaster General Smith were almost as hearty as those given for the President.

At Hastings three little girls with hands full of flowers were lifted up to a level with the President. He took the hands of each little one and thanked them in a low tone for the roses. The people surged forward to grasp the hand of the President and he smilingly accommodated as many as he could reach. Before the train started, reaching far out over the railing, he took the outstretched hand of a lady who must have been seventy-five years of age. She said to him: "Mr. President, this is the happiest moment of my life."

EPISCOPAL COUNCIL.

Next Triennial Meeting of the Body will be held in San Francisco—Session Tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—San Francisco was to-day definitely determined upon as the place for holding the next triennial council of the Episcopal church. The house of bishops took action in this direction yesterday, but the house of deputies sent the question over until this morning. The subject came up on a report by a joint committee favorable to San Francisco. Rev. Edward B. Spalding, of California, spoke of the important changes maturing on the Pacific coast—the advance of the Japanese against the barriers of the Chinese, the annexation of Hawaii and the probable acquisition of the Philippines.

In spite of being in the far western diocese, Mr. Spalding said, amid laughter, California was now in the middle of the United States and with our country stretched across the Pacific, it would soon be an eastern diocese. There was but little opposition and on a viva voce vote the resolution designating San Francisco prevailed.

An interested report showing the prosperous condition of the general theological seminary in New York City, was submitted by the Rev. Dr. Carey. It showed contributions amounting to \$450,000 from eleven dioceses during the past three years, the chief portion coming from New York. Large bequests had been received, valuable acquisitions have been made to the library and other valuable additions to its equipment received by the seminary exhibiting a most encouraging condition of scholastic and spiritual life.

Among the resolutions presented and referred those proposing an appeal to Congress for an amendment to the federal constitution providing for uniform laws on marriage and divorce; extending the causes on which the coadjutor bishops may be chosen; providing for a delegation to attend the council in Canada. The latter resolution was adopted unanimously showing the tendency toward unifying the church.

The consideration of the constitution was resumed, and article 10 of the revision, providing strict limitations on alterations of the prayer book was adopted unanimously.

The important question of church unity came up on the resolution of Rev. Dr. Huntington, of New York, extending article 10, so as to permit any bishop to take under his spiritual guidance any congregation accepting certain essential tenets of the church.

Rev. John J. Faude, of Minnesota, supported the plan as a most practical move toward realizing church unity.

Rev. Dr. Leffingwell, of Quincy, spoke of the general use of the prayer book as an effective means of securing church unity. Rev. Dr. Prall, of Michigan, related cases of bringing outside congregations into the church by the bishops assuming liberal supervision over them. Rev. Dr. Green, of New York, urged this proposition as a fulfillment of the Chicago-Lambeth declaration, and as the most effective means of drawing into the church the Swedes and other nationalities swarming into the country, making them patriots as well as churchmen and establishing this church as in fact "the church of the American people."

Rev. H. P. Nichols, of Minnesota, also argues that the church adapt itself to embrace all people and all tongues. Rev. Dr. Jewell, of Michigan, urged conservatism and spoke of the danger of "side doors" of admission into the church. This move, he said, would lay on the shelf the liturgy of the church.

The debate on Dr. Huntington's proposition continued throughout the afternoon session. There was a full attendance of delegates and filled galleries and the closest attention was paid to the speakers, who included both clerical and lay members. Rev. Mr. Rogers, of Texas, said they had now come to the parting of the roads and the first great duty of the church was to extend herself as widely and broadly as possible.

Mr. Butler, of Pennsylvania, said this was a great year for unity and he asked that it be signalized by the great American church extending a welcome to all Christians. Mr. James Biddle, of Pennsylvania, opposed the proposition, contending that while the church wanted a broad uniformity, yet it needed one whose principles were well defined.

The house of bishops temporarily put aside the divorce question. Its chief work to-day was to agree to a rearrangement of five of the missionary districts in the west.

"OLD GLORY" WILL FLY

Over Porto Rico October 15—Evacuation Details Finished.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—The following cablegram has been received at the war department:

SAN JUAN DE PORTO RICO, October 12, 1898.

Secretary of War, Washington.

The United States commission has informed the Spanish commission that the United States expect to have complete possession of Porto Rico on October 15. The Spanish commission consent to this and say it is expected the evacuation will be complete on or before that day. If not, they will concede possession. The United States commission has practically completed the details of the evacuation, and the joint commission has held its last session and adjourned without delay. The United States troops will be placed in San Juan by 10 o'clock at noon, October 15, and the flag hoisted at noon, October 15.

"BROOKE, Major General."

This dispatch is very gratifying to the war department officials, as it ends all contention regarding the possession of Porto Rico. The details of the agreement reached by the commissioners have not been received at the war department, but as the negotiations seem to have progressed smoothly, it is supposed that the instructions of the administration to the commission have been carried out.

Dover at Cameron Last Night.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CAMERON, W. Va., Oct. 13.—One of the largest political meetings ever held in this town, was the one this evening, addressed by Congressman Dover and Secretary Bliss, Gage and Wilson and Postmaster General Smith were almost as hearty as those given for the President.

At Hastings three little girls with hands full of flowers were lifted up to a level with the President. He took the hands of each little one and thanked them in a low tone for the roses. The people surged forward to grasp the hand of the President and he smilingly accommodated as many as he could reach. Before the train started, reaching far out over the railing, he took the outstretched hand of a lady who must have been seventy-five years of age. She said to him: "Mr. President, this is the happiest moment of my life."

MILES TURNED DOWN

By Secretary of War Alger at Every Point.

HIS SUGGESTIONS DISAPPROVED

As to the Occupation of the Isle of Pines After Battle of Santiago—The Correspondence Examined by the War Investigating Committee Also Develops the Fact That There was an Apparent Conflict of Authority Between General Miles and Shafter—Other Points Revealed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—After devoting the forenoon to hearing the testimony of Dr. Hoff, a chief surgeon of the Third army corps, stationed at Camp Thomas, the war investigating commission gave the remainder of today to the reading of papers submitted by Secretary Alger with his statement concerning the conduct of the war.

The documents reveal the fact that General Miles recommended the occupation of the Isle of Pines about the time of the battle of Santiago, and that the secretary disapproved the suggestion.

It also appears that General Miles recommended that some point between Santiago and Porto Rico be taken previous to the beginning of either campaign. The correspondence also developed the fact that there was an apparent conflict of authority between General Miles and General Shafter of Tampa before the Santiago campaign was inaugurated.

It also shows that orders were issued by the secretary of war that in the event that General Shafter should be disabled by sickness or other causes, the command of the troops at Santiago should devolve upon General Wheeler and upon the next in command in case of the disability of both Shafter and Wheeler.

The commission has summoned Major Louis L. Leaman, a surgeon in the first volunteer engineers, to appear before it and he is expected to testify at tomorrow's session. He has recently been quoted in New York as saying that 300 men had died daily because of the misadministration of the quartermaster's department.

INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE

Examines Col. Hoff—A Shortage of Medicines and Tents.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 12.—Lieutenant Colonel J. C. Hoff was before the war investigating commission at its forenoon session to-day. He is a regular army officer and was chief surgeon in the Third army corps at Camp Thomas, Chickamauga park. He said he did not consider the camp to have been in the best sanitary condition, but expressed the opinion that it was the best it could be under the circumstances. The men were encamped somewhat closer to each other than they should properly have been and it had been impossible, without blasting, to make the sinks as deep as good sanitation required, owing to a layer of limestone which lay two or three feet below the surface of the ground throughout the camp. Furthermore, it was impossible to compel men to use the sinks, and he thought it probable this difficulty had led to injurious results. Every effort had been made to have the sinks properly covered and disinfected and to have the men use them.

Dr. Hoff said that in the beginning the camp was deficient in medical supplies. There were at this time many cases of diarrhoea and it had not been possible to meet all the demands for remedies. The shortage was due to the fact that it had been expected the troops would come to camp supplied with medicines, but some of them failed in this respect, making a greater demand than had been counted upon.

Continuing, Dr. Hoff said the capacity of the division hospitals was often doubled and trebled. It sometimes occurred that there were eight men in tents which were intended should accommodate six, because of delay in securing tentage to care for the increase of disease which was unexpectedly rapid. On one or two occasions patients were necessarily placed in beds made over the floors, because of a temporary deficiency in cots. As a rule the nurses were without training and this fact occasioned some difficulty in dealing with typhoid cases.

"Was there any deprivation on account of the shortage of tents?" asked Governor Woodbury.

"It was so reported," responded Dr. Hoff.

"Whose fault was it?" was asked. "Not mine," he replied; "I did all that I could do."

The troops of the Third corps were more closely crowded than they should have been.

Dr. Connor stated that the governor of Arkansas had complained of the neglect of the troops from that state. The witness replied that the Arkansas troops received the same medical care and attention that had been given to other soldiers under like conditions.

Dr. Hoff said that several southern physicians were engaged at the hospital and that he did not think it possible that men could have been neglected as indicated by the governor's letter. He had heard of no such cases. He said that during the last few weeks of the second division's hospital's existence it had been so overcrowded that it was found necessary to stop receiving patients then, but that the congested condition was relieved as soon as the Sternberg hospital was completed.

Killed by a Cave-in.

VELLEVERON, Pa., Oct. 13.—By the caving in of mine No. 2 of the Somers Fuel Company, this evening, one man was killed, two probably fatally injured and a number seriously hurt. The names are: Killed, Albert Don Bates, book-keeper, Oakdale, Ohio. Injured, William P. Bates, San Francisco; may die; Robert Ross, colored, back hurt and injured internally; George Minney, colored, arm broken and otherwise seriously hurt.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, showers, followed by fair and cooler; west wind. For Western Pennsylvania, showers, followed by fair and cooler; south-east portion; fresh to brisk west wind. For Ohio, showers, followed by fair weather; cooler in extreme southeast portion; brisk to high west winds. Local Temperatures. The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. .... 46 3 p. m. .... 71 9 a. m. .... 56 7 p. m. .... 60 12 m. .... 63 Weather—Fair.